



REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

LIST OF PLANNED GRANT PROJECTS (DRKH) 2022



**MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING/
NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AGENCY**



REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

List of Planned Grant Projects (DRKH) 2022

Ministry of National Development Planning/
National Development Planning Agency

Foreword

Grants, both originating from domestic as well as external sources of fund, are every state revenue in various forms obtained from development partners. Grants is one amongst various sources of development funding with the most flexible characteristic, where there is no requirement for the Government to return the given fund, unlike that in foreign loan schemes. According to Article 41 of the Regulation of the Minister for National Development Planning/Head of the National Development Planning Agency Number 4/2011 concerning Procedure for Planning, Proposing, Assessing, Monitoring, and Evaluation of Projects Financed by External Loan and Grants, Grants must be used to support national development programs, natural disaster resilience, and to perform humanitarian assistance. Noting the provision, and also the fact that the opportunities for Indonesia to receive the Grant has been very limited currently due to the economy's improvement, hence grants must be utilized optimally. It has therefore been administered through a rigorous planning process under the coordination and supervision of Ministry of National Development Planning/The National Development Planning Agency (*Bappenas*), as the main agency responsible for national development planning. The planning process results in an annual planning document for grant projects called List of Planned Grant Projects or *Daftar Rencana Kegiatan Hibah* (DRKH).

For the year of 2022, DRKH 2022 is enacted through the decree of Minister of National Development Planning/Head of National Development Planning Agency (*Bappenas*) number KEP. 131/M.PPN/HK/08/2022 on List of Planned Grant Projects (DRKH) Year 2022 (*Daftar Rencana Kegiatan Hibah Tahun 2022*). It consists of 13 projects in 5-line ministries with the total grant amount of USD 718.39 million. The document reflects that the 2022 grants are mostly used to alleviate poverty while the rest are used to assist sustainable fisheries, to integrate biodiversity in climate management, to support technical assistance in irrigation sectors of external loan's proposed activities, to contribute in health program as well as to enhance the government's capacity.

With the enactment of this document, it is expected that ministries/agencies whose proposed projects are listed in the DRKH 2022 could use this document as a guidance to prepare the implemetation of the grant projects. This document is guidance for line ministries in preparing grant projects so that the result can be utilized to boost the achievement of national development targets.

Ministry of National Development Planning/
Head of National Development Planning Agency (*Bappenas*),



Suharso Monoarfa

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Chapter 1

1. Introduction

According to the Government Regulation Number 10/2011 on Procedure for the Procurement of External Loans and Grants, Indonesian Government could receive grants to support national development programs, handle the impact of natural disasters, and to perform humanitarian assistance. In order to utilize this source of financing, *Bappenas* issues an annual planning document for grants called List of Planned Grant Projects or *Daftar Rencana Kegiatan Hibah* (DRKH) is issued. This document contains project proposals which are eligible to be funded by grants, namely those which are considered to have fulfilled the readiness criteria required, as well as already have funding indications from perspective donors.

The DRKH 2022 is enacted through the decree of Minister of National Development Planning/Head of National Development Planning Agency (*Bappenas*) number KEP. 131/M.PPN/HK/08/2022 on List of Planned Grant Projects (DRKH) Year 2022 (*Daftar Rencana Kegiatan Hibah Tahun 2022*).

The document is presented in two chapters. Chapter 1 consists of the recapitulation of the projects by line ministries and the list of projects along with an indication of its source of financing. Whilst Chapter 2 presents the digest for each grant project, containing a summary of the project information such as its location, scope, outputs and outcomes as well as institutions involved in project implementation.

2. Recapitulation and List of Projects in DRKH 2022

The DRKH 2022 consists of 13 proposed projects from line ministries with the total grant amount of USD 718.39 million and the total local cost amount of USD 48.75 million. The grant which is received by the Indonesian Government this year are mostly used to alleviate poverty (90%) while the rest are used to assist sustainable fisheries (4%), to integrate biodiversity in climate management (2%), to support technical assistance in irrigation sectors of external loan's proposed activities (2%), to contribute in health program (1%) as well as to enhance the government's capacity (1%).

The document reflects that the 2022 grants are mostly used to alleviate poverty while the rest are used to assist sustainable fisheries, to integrate biodiversity in climate management, to support technical assistance in irrigation sectors of external loan's proposed activities, to contribute in health program as well as to enhance the government's capacity.

The list of projects in the DRKH 2022 as stipulated in the Ministerial Decree of National Development Planning/Head of National Development Planning Agency Number KEP. 131/M.PPN/HK/08/2022 is shown in Table 1.

Table 1. List of Grant Projects DRKH 2022

(US\$ '000)

No	Project	Grant	Local	Donor Indication
Ministry of Public Works and Housing				
1	Preparatory Survey for Comprehensive Disaster Reduction and Management Improvement of Jeneberang River Basin	2,963.5	0	JICA
2	Preparatory Survey for Water Resources Development in The Eastern Semarang through Upgrade of the Kedung Ombo Dam	2,963.5	0	JICA
3	Preparatory Survey for Integrated Urban Flood Management Project in JABODETABEK	2,963.5	0	JICA
4	Preparatory Survey for Flood Management and Coastal Protection in North Java	2,963.5	0	JICA
5	Technical Assistance for Urgent Disaster Reduction of Mt. Semeru, Mt. Kelud, Mt. Agung, and Other Erupted Volcanoes in Indonesia	2,222.6	0	JICA
6	Environmental and Social Impact Assesment (ESIA) for Karian Dam	700.0	0	EDCF
Ministry of National Development Planning				
7	Millennium Challenge Compact	650,000.0	48,750.0	United States Government through MCC

(US\$'000)

No	Project	Grant	Local	Donor Indication
8	Global Environment Facility - Indonesia Sustainable Cities Impact Program (GEF - SCIP)	15,870.2	0	GEF through World Bank
Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries				
9	Technical Assistance to The Outer Ring Fishing Ports Development (Eco Fishing Port)	4,400.0	0	AFD
10	Ocean for Prosperity - Infrastructure for Coral Reef Areas	26,000.0	0	Problue, Canada, and some potential donors through World Bank
11	Towards Sustainable and Conversion-Free Aquaculture in Indonesia Seas Large Marine Ecosystem	3,013.0	0	GEF through ADB
Ministry of Finance				
12	National Health Insurance (JKN) Reforms and Results Program	2,330.0	0	World Bank
Audit Board of the Republic of Indonesia				
13	Public Financial Management Multi-Donor Trust Fund Phase III: Enhancing BPK Performance Audit (PFM-MDTF III)	2,000.0	0	European Union, Switzerland, and Canada through World Bank
Total		718,389.9	48,750.0	

Chapter 2

Project Digest

**Ministry of Public Works and Housing/
*Kementerian Pekerjaan Umum dan
Perumahan Rakyat***

1. **Project Title** : **Preparatory Survey for Comprehensive Disaster Reduction and Management Improvement of Jeneberang River Basin**
 2. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of Public Works and Housing
 3. **Implementing Agency** : a. Directorate of Dam and Lakes
b. Directorate of River and Coasts
c. River Basin Organization for Pompengan Jeneberang
 4. **Duration** : 12 months
 5. **Location** : South Sulawesi Province
-
-

6. Background and Justification

Jeneberang River basin has been suffered from serious flood damage due to frequent flooding, so JICA formulated a flood control master plan (hereinafter called as “the M/P”) in 1980’s. JICA recognizes a necessity of updating existing the M/P and sediment management plan for prolonging the functions of Bili-Bili Dam and decided to implement this survey for formulation of new JICA projects for flood control and sediment management.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Selectable water intake construction on Bili-Bili Dam
- b. Giant sand trap facilities construction on the Bili-Bili Dam’s downstream area
- c. Sediment control construction on Gowa Regency
- d. Commencement of F/S, B/D and D/D for priority rehabilitation project
- e. Commencement of river dredging on Rongkong and Malangke River Basin
- f. Flood control building construction on Rongkong and Malangke River Basin
- g. Sediment control construction on Rongkong and Malangke River Basin
- h. Formulation of effective operational regulation for dams and improvement plans of dam management system
- i. Complete flood forecasting and warning system

8. Priority

Strengthening infrastructure for economic development and basic services

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
 - Feasibility study
- b. Outcome
 - 1) Increasing effective water storage
 - 2) Guaranteed supply of raw water
 - 3) Increasing of resilience against flood disaster
 - 4) River flow normalization and flood disaster mitigation
 - 5) Prolonging of life of Bili-Bili dam
 - 6) Controlled sedimentation rates in the central and upstream areas

10. Indicative Funding Source

Indicative Source	Funding (US \$ 000)		
	Grant	Local	Total*
JICA	2,963.5	0	2,963.5
Total	2,963.5	0	2,963.5

*) Equivalent with JYP 400,000

11. Disbursement Plan

Disbursement Plan (US \$ 000)					Total*
1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th	
-	-	-	-	-	2,963.5

*) Equivalent with JYP 400,000. In-kind grant

12. Project Activity Cost

Activities	Funding (US \$ 000)		
	Grant	Local	Total*
a. Construction/ civil work	0	0	0
b. Studies	2,963.5	0	2,963.5
c. Others	0	0	
Total	2,963.5	0	2,963.5

*) Equivalent with JYP 400,000

1. **Project Title** : **Preparatory Survey for Water Resources Development in The Eastern Semarang through Upgrade of the Kedung Ombo Dam**
 2. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of Public Works and Housing
 3. **Implementing Agency** : a. Directorate of Dam and Lakes
b. River Basin Organization for Pemali Juana
 4. **Duration** : 12 months
 5. **Location** : Central Java Province
-
-

6. **Background and Justification**

The water resources development issues need to be urgently resolved in Semarang and Demak for establishing and expanding the sustainable socio-economy of the region and forming the balanced socio-economic situation in the Java Economic Corridor, which links Jakarta, Semarang and Surabaya. Since the new water source in the Eastern Semarang area is not enough to supply the increasing water demand, the effective use of the existing Kedung Ombo (KDO) Dam is proposed by means of upgrading of the facilities and reservoir operation

7. **Scope of Work**

- a. Review of existing studies (MLIT, JWA, JICA)
- b. Natural condition survey
- c. Current status and issues related to hydraulic control, and water utilization
- d. Comprehensive management plan
- e. Finalization of the optional countermeasure
- f. Project implementation plan
- g. Project cost estimation
- h. Operation and Maintenance Plan
- i. Environmental Social Consideration
- j. Land acquisition and Resettlement Action Plan (LARAP)
- k. Project impact
- l. Support for implementation of local seminars and invitation to Japan on technical knowledge introduction
- m. Support for Japan technical committee

8. Priority

Strengthening infrastructure for economic development and basic services

9. Output and Outcome

a. Output

Feasibility study

b. Outcome

- 1) Mitigation of drought damage in the Eastern Semarang
- 2) Mitigation of land subsidence by means of restriction of groundwater use
- 3) Increase of agricultural products
- 4) Enhancement of living standard in the urban and rural area of the Eastern Semarang

10. Indicative Funding Source

Indicative Source	Funding (US \$ 000)		
	Grant	Local	Total*
JICA	2,963.5	0	2,963.5
Total	2,963.5	0	2,963.5

*) Equivalent with JYP 400,000

11. Disbursement Plan

Disbursement Plan (US \$ 000)					Total*
1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	
-	-	-	-	-	2,963.5

*) Equivalent with JYP 400,000. In-kind grant

12. Project Activity Cost

Activities	Funding (US \$ 000)		
	Grant	Local	Total*
a. Construction/ civil work	0	0	0
b. Studies	2,963.5	0	2,963.5
c. Others	0	0	0
Total	2,963.5	0	2,963.5

*) Equivalent with JYP 400,000

1. **Project Title** : **Preparatory Survey for Integrated Urban Flood Management Project in JABODETABEK**
 2. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of Public Works and Housing
 3. **Implementing Agency** : a. Directorate of River and Coasts
b. River Basin Organization for Ciliwung-Cisadane
 4. **Duration** : 12 months
 5. **Location** : DKI Jakarta, West Java, and Banten Province
-
-

6. Background and Justification

The Indonesian government has developed flood control facilities in accordance with the 1997 Ciliwung-Cisadane River Basin master plan and the 2013 Ciliwung comprehensive master plan supported by the JICA collaboration. However, the two master plans have not been completed due to several obstacles in implementation and/or lack of preparation such as study and design.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Physical Structure & Flood Control:
 - 1) Infrastructure for flood control and runoff (retention pond, groundwater storage and ground water channel)
 - 2) Rehabilitation/ upgrade main flood control facility for DKI Jakarta area
 - 3) Rearranging and upgrading of main drainage area and drainage along the toll road junction
 - 4) Normalization
 - 5) Integrated operation center
 - 6) Early flood warning systems
- b. Consultation:
 - 1) SOP review for infrastructures
 - 2) Flood hazard map, effective communication system, time series action
 - 3) Workshop/ knowledge sharing

8. Priority

- a. Strengthening infrastructure for economic development and basic services
- b. Building the environment, increasing disaster resilience, and climate change

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
 - 1) Feasibility study
 - i. First Phase: Review Design Cileungsi River, Cikeas River, Narogong Dam, Retention Ponds, SOP Bekasi Weir, Telemetry System and Pump for Bekasi Weir, and Sabi River Improvement.
 - ii. Second Phase: Flood Mitigation in Barat2-Pesanggrahan-Krukut, and Channel Improvement of Cakung Drain
- b. Outcome
 - 1) Reducing JABODETABEK flood risk
 - 2) Increased resilience and preparedness for floods

10. Indicative Funding Source

Indicative Source	Funding (US \$ 000)		
	Grant	Local	Total*
JICA	2,963.5	0	2,963.5
Total	2,963.5	0	2,963.5

*) Equivalent with JYP 400,000

11. Disbursement Plan

Disbursement Plan (US \$ 000)					Total*
1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th	
-	-	-	-	-	2,963.5

*) Equivalent with JYP 400,000. In-kind grant

12. Project Activity Cost

Activities	Funding (US \$ 000)		
	Grant	Local	Total*
a. Construction/ civil work	0	0	0
b. Studies	2,963.5	0	2,963.5
c. Others	0	0	0
Total	2,963.5	0	2,963.5

*) Equivalent with JYP 400,000

1. **Project Title** : **Preparatory Survey for Flood Management and Coastal Protection in North Java**
 2. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of Public Works and Housing
 3. **Implementing Agency** :
 - a. Directorate of River and Coasts
 - b. Directorate of Water Resources Engineering Development
 - c. Technical Implementing Unit for Coastal Engineering
 - d. Technical Implementing Unit for River
 - e. River Basin Organization in Pilot Sites
 4. **Duration** : 12 months
 5. **Location** : West Java, Central Java, and East Java Province
-
-

6. Background and Justification

At present the condition of the marine and coastal environment is increasingly worrisome. Almost along the North Coast of Java, coral ecosystem and mangrove/mangrove trees or other coastal plants that can function as a tidal wave repellent are already extinct. Every time the sea season is high tide, waves crash on people's home and highways because there are no more coastal plants that can withstand the tidal wave rate.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Basic survey
- b. Draft basic policy for coastal management
- c. Draft basic coastal management plan
- d. Coastal facilities plan
- e. Technical transfer and capacity building

8. Priority

Building the environment, increasing disaster resilience, and climate change

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
Feasibility study

b. Outcome

- 1) Securing the flooded area
- 2) North coast residential area landscaped
- 3) Coastal area protection

10. Indicative Funding Source

Indicative Source	Funding (US \$ 000)		
	Grant	Local	Total*
JICA	2,963.5	0	2,963.5
Total	2,963.5	0	2,963.5

*) Equivalent with JYP 400,000

11. Disbursement Plan

Disbursement Plan (US \$ 000)					Total*
1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th	
-	-	-	-	-	2,963.5

*) Equivalent with JYP 400,000. In-kind grant

12. Project Activity Cost

Activities	Funding (US \$ 000)		
	Grant	Local	Total*
a. Construction/ civil work	0	0	0
b. Studies	2,963.5	0	2,963.5
c. Others	0	0	0
Total	2,963.5	0	2,963.5

*) Equivalent with JYP 400,000

1. **Project Title** : **Technical Assistance for Urgent Disaster Reduction of Mt. Semeru, Mt. Kelud, Mt. Agung, and Other Erupted Volcanoes in Indonesia**
 2. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of Public Works and Housing
 3. **Implementing Agency** :
 - a. Directorate of River and Coasts
 - b. River Basin Organization for Brantas
 - c. River Basin Organization for Bali Penida
 - d. River Basin Organization for Other Erupted Volcanoes in Indonesia
 4. **Duration** : 12 months
 5. **Location** : East Java and Bali Province
-

6. Background and Justification

Volcanic eruption not only bring disaster, but can also bring a source of prosperity surrounding area. Volcanic material released by volcanoes can be utilized for post-disaster survival. The Indonesian government has tried to reduce the negative impact of debris flows and volcanic ash by Sabo building infrastructures, sediment control buildings, and others in order to minimize or reduce economic damage and losses due to future disasters.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Construction and rehabilitation of Sabo buildings
- b. Check dam construction
- c. River normalization
- d. Development and improvement of river embankments
- e. Making of Tunnels and other supporting buildings

8. Priority

Building the environment, increasing disaster resilience, and climate change

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
 - 1) Feasibility study
 - 2) Detailed engineering design

b. Outcome

- 1) Sediments lava control
- 2) Improving the function of the Sabo building to reduce the destructive force of water due to cold lava floods
- 3) Prevention of the impact of eruptions
- 4) Reducing the impact of flooding due to the construction of dykes

10. Indicative Funding Source

Indicative Source	Funding (US \$ 000)		
	Grant	Local	Total*
JICA	2,222.6	0	2,222.6
Total	2,222.6	0	2,222.6

*) Equivalent with JYP 300,000

11. Disbursement Plan

Disbursement Plan (US \$ 000)					Total*
1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th	
-	-	-	-	-	2,222.6

*) Equivalent with JYP 300,000. In-kind grant

12. Project Activity Cost

Activities	Funding (US \$ 000)		
	Grant	Local	Total*
a. Construction/ civil work	0	0	0
b. Studies	0	0	0
c. Others	2,222.6	0	2,222.6
Total	2,222.6	0	2,222.6

*) Equivalent with JYP 300,000

1. **Project Title** : **Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) for Karian Dam**
 2. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of Public Works and Housing
 3. **Implementing Agency** : a. Directorate of Dam and Lakes
b. River Basin Organization for Cidanau Ciujung Cidurian
 4. **Duration** : 36 months
 5. **Location** : Banten Province
-
-

6. Background and Justification

Karian Dam construction activities, which include pre-construction, construction, post-construction, and operational activities are expected to have significant impacts. Both negative and positive impacts on the environmental and the landscape which covers an area of 1,740 ha. The objective is to eliminate, avoid, or minimize negative impacts through environmental and social impact assessment in order to minimize negative impacts on the environment that may occur.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Environmental and Social review
- b. Support to manage and mitigate environment and social risk
- c. Assist in writing regular monitoring reports

8. Priority

Strengthening infrastructure for economic development and basic services

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
 - 1) Updated ESIA, LARAP, and ESCP
 - 2) Updated ESMP
 - 3) Regular monitoring report on environmental and social impacts (progress report on LARAP, resettlement status report, etc.)
- b. Outcome
 - 1) Evaluation Tend
 - a) Tend for social conditions of the community
 - b) Significant social upheaval relating to the construction of Karian Dam

- 2) Critical Evaluation
 - a) Social unrest such as protests/boycotts against the construction activities of the Karian Dam
 - b) Social critical conditions that have the potential to interfere with the implementation of the dam construction
- 3) Compliance Evaluation

The management of the socio-economic and cultural aspects carrying out in accordance with the RKL document, and the social monitoring activities are in accordance with the RPL document.

10. Indicative Funding Source

Indicative Source	Funding (US \$ 000)		
	Grant	Local	Total
EDCF	700.0	0	700.0
Total	700.0	0	700.0

11. Disbursement Plan

Disbursement Plan (US \$ 000)					Total
1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th	
-	-	-	-	-	700.0

In-kind grant

12. Project Activity Cost

Activities	Funding (US \$ 000)		
	Grant	Local	Total
a. Construction/ civil work	0	0	0
b. Studies	700.0	0	700.0
c. Others	0	0	0
Total	700.0	0	700.0

**Ministry of National Development
Planning/
*Kementerian Perencanaan Pembangunan
Nasional***

1. **Project Title** : **Millennium Challenge Compact**
 2. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of National Development Planning
 3. **Implementing Agency** :
 - a. Ministry of National Development Planning/
National Development Planning Agency
 - b. Ministry of Cooperatives and SMEs
 - c. Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing
 - d. Ministry of Finance
 4. **Duration** : 60 months
 5. **Location** : DKI Jakarta, North Sulawesi, Bali, South Sumatera, Riau Islands, and Riau Province
-

6. Background and Justification

The Millennium Challenge Compact grant project aims to achieve two important long-term goals: (i) the availability of top-quality infrastructure and (ii) reducing the gap in funding needs for MSMEs and increasing MSME participation in the value chain.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Infrastructure financing: Improve project planning and preparation capacity as well as infrastructure financing innovation through the development of Public Investment Management Guidelines, development of Project Preparation Facilities, Development of Infrastructure Financing Instruments, and Implementation of pilot projects.
- b. MSME Financing: Enhancing the inclusive MSME financing in priority sectors/value chains in targeted provinces through alleviating information asymmetry between the finance providers and the MSMEs in need of financing and capacity enhancement to access financing.

8. Priority

Strengthening economic resilience for quality and equitable growth

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
 - 1) Infrastructure Financing

- i. Development of Regional Transport Planning Facility (RTPF)
 - ii. Development of Public Investment Management Guideline (FIMG)
 - iii. Development and institutionalization of Project Preparation and Delivery Facility PPDF)
 - iv. Development of financing instruments and financial markets
 - v. Pilot projects
 - 2) MSME Financing
 - i. Gender inclusive value chain finance
 - ii. Digital and financial literacy enhancement
 - iii. MSME capacity enhancement
 - iv. Augmenting government data on MSME
- b. Outcome
 - 1) Infrastructure Financing
 - i. Improvement of infrastructure project planning
 - ii. Improvement of public investment process
 - iii. Improvement of mixed financing instruments for infrastructure projects in target provinces
 - 2) MSME Financing
 - i. Increasing inclusive financing for MSMEs in prioritized sectors and value chains in the target provinces

10. Indicative Funding Source

Indicative Source	Funding (US \$ 000)		
	Grant	Local	Total
United States Government through MCC	650,000	48,750	698,750
Total	650,000	48,750	698,750

11. Disbursement Plan

Disbursement Plan (US \$ 000)					Total
1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th	
87,098	114,863	160,226	201,584	134,979	698,750

12. Project Activity Cost

Activities	Funding (US \$ 000)		
	Grant	Local	Total
a. Advancing Transport & Logistic Accessibility Services (ATLAS)	351,000		351,000
b. Financial market development	96,000		96,000
c. Access to finance for W/MSMEs	136,000		136,000
d. Monitoring & evaluation	7,000		7,000
e. Program administration	60,000		60,000
f. Others (government contribution)		48,750	48,750
Total	650,000	48,750	698,750

1. **Project Title** : **Global Environment Facility - Indonesia Sustainable Cities Impact Program (GEF – SCIP)**
 2. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of National Development Planning
 3. **Implementing Agency** : Ministry of National Development Planning
 4. **Duration** : 60 months
 5. **Location** : DKI Jakarta, Central Java, South Sumatera, North Sulawesi, and East Kalimantan Province
-

6. Background and Justification

It is estimated that by 2045, around 67.1% of Indonesia’s population will live in urban areas. The increase/expansion of urban areas would have negative excess on environmental sustainability and climate change which results in the loss of biodiversity which is important for human survival as well as degradation of the quality of living, thus development planning effort and responsive activities are needed towards this strategic issue.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Integrated spatial planning and urban management
- b. Catalysing integrated investment in priority areas
- c. Piloting innovative financing approaches and instruments
- d. Policy dialogue and knowledge management for relevant stakeholders
- e. Project management

8. Priority

- a. Regional Development to Reduce Inequality to Ensure Distribution
- b. Improving the Environment, Increasing Disaster and Climate Change Resilience

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
 - 1) Component 1:
 - i. Five cities with city-specific priority areas/corridors for Component 1 identified and agreed
 - ii. Ten technical analysis reports formulated as inputs into development plans

- 2) Component 2:
 - i. Five project cities with city-specific sub-projects for Component 2 identified and agreed
 - ii. Six technical design documents formulated that integrate biodiversity and /or climate-smart management approaches in sub-projects
 - iii. Four environmental assessment documents formulated that integrate biodiversity and/or climate-smart management approaches in sub-projects
 - iv. Ten sub-projects prepared with adequate citizen engagement (% female participation)
 - 3) Component 3:
 - i. Eight roadmaps/guidelines of innovative environmental financing instruments formulated
 - ii. Five credit rating and financial management analysis reports formulated
 - iii. Five technical trainings delivered on financing and creditworthiness
 - 4) Component 4:
 - i. Five public consultations held on biodiversity and/or climate-smart management approaches
 - ii. Five project cities that have shared their good practices and lessons learned with the SCIP Global Program
 - iii. Five project cities with multiple city departments exposed to biodiversity and/or climate-smart management approaches in planning, preparing and financing of projects
- b. Outcome
- 1) Biodiversity and climate-smart management integrated in development plans, measured through indicator:
 - i. Area/corridor level development plans formulated that integrate biodiversity and/or climate-smart management approaches
 - 2) Biodiversity and climate-smart management integrated in preparation of priority investments, measured through indicator:
 - i. Area/corridor level capital investment prioritization framework formulated that integrate biodiversity and/or climate-smart management approaches

- ii. Sub-projects prepared that integrate biodiversity and/or climate-smart management approaches

10. Indicative Funding Source

Indicative Source	Funding (US \$ 000)		
	Grant	Local	Total
GEF through World Bank	15,870	0	15,870
Total	15,870	0	15,870

11. Disbursement Plan

Disbursement Plan (US \$ 000)					Total
1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th	
1,000	3,718	3,718	3,718	3,716	15,870

12. Project Activity Cost

Activities	Funding (US \$ 000)		
	Grant	Local	Total
a. Integrated spatial planning and urban management	4,523	0	4,523
b. Catalysing integrated investment in priority areas	6,031	0	6,031
c. Piloting innovative financing approaches and instruments	3,015	0	3,015
d. Policy dialogue and knowledge management for relevant stakeholders	1,508	0	1,508
e. Project management	793	0	793
Total	15,870	0	15,870

Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries /
Kementerian Kelautan dan Perikanan

1. **Project Title** : **Technical Assistance to Outer Ring Fishing Ports Development (Eco Fishing Port)**
 2. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries
 3. **Implementing Agency** : a. Directorate General of Capture Fisheries, Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries
b. Deputy for Maritime and Natural Resources, Ministry of National Development Planning
 4. **Duration** : 60 months
 5. **Location** : North Sumatera, North Sulawesi, South East Sulawesi, and Central Java Province
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6. Background and Justification

Concerning the national development agendas and the challenges in the development, operation, and management of fishing ports, the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries proposes the Outer Ring Fishing Port Development (Eco Fishing Port) Project to initiate the implementation of an eco-friendly fishing port. Facilitated by loan, the Fishing Port project conceptualizes sustainable fisheries management, improved market access for fisheries products, enhanced port governance, increased quality in public services management, and a better economy for fishing communities and the industry. Further, the implementation of the Eco Fishing Ports can help Indonesia to implement international standards (in particular those observed in the EU) and thus consolidate existing value chains in fishing ports. However, the co-existing development and productive areas lay adjacent to a vast extent of a conservation area, which presents as a potential barrier to the effective management of wildlife conservation, particularly for endangered species. Several activities were proposed through grant funding to address this potential gap and actualize the eco-friendly concept of the fishing port development. These activities include the implementation of ISO 14001 as well as vessels and catch data analysis to assist in sustainable fisheries practice, implementing energy-saving studies and climate mitigating actions, implementing conservation measures, and training for capacity building. These processes add incremental value to the project design which aims to accelerate the Eco-Friendly Fishing Port's productivity.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Preparation, support and study for the implementation of the concept of sustainability in fishing ports (ISO 14001, achieve energy saving, scientific analysis of fleet and landing data, conservation of ecosystem service).
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- b. Program implementation: achieve energy saving (ocean energy) and climate-mitigating actions.
- c. Increasing the institutional capacity of the centre and fishing ports in the form of strengthening the role of fishing port management and implementing inclusive port management (strengthening of the port manager role and implementation of inclusive port management, as well as increasing skills and knowledge through capacity building) activities.

8. Priority

- 1) Strengthening economic resilience for quality growth
- 2) Building the environment, increasing disaster resilience and climate change

9. Output and Outcome

a. Output

- 1) Implementation/assessment of ISO 14001 at 4 Eco Fishing Port locations
- 2) Implementation/assessment of energy saving and perform climate-mitigation actions including Ocean Energy Studies in Fishing Port
- 3) The implementation of scientific data analysis on fishing vessels and better catch data
- 4) Implementation of the ecosystem conservation program adjacent to the Fishing Port
- 5) Trained personnel and teams for the implementation of better management of fishing ports and the concept of sustainability in fishing ports
- 6) Implementation of technical training for managers and fishing communities to implement best practices in 4 Eco Fishing Ports locations

b. Outcome

- 1) Accelerate the implementation of activities planned in the Outer Ring Fishing Ports Development (Eco Fishing Port) project
- 2) Support improvement of policies and procedures related to sustainable management of fish resources and management of environmentally friendly fishing ports (eco fishing ports).
- 3) Maintaining the quality of catches through the implementation of best practices.
- 4) Establish capture fisheries production activities that are inclusive and support gender equality
- 5) Establish inclusive fishing port management

10. Indicative Funding Source

Indicative Source	Funding (US \$ 000)		
	Grant	Local	Total
AFD	4,400	0	4,400
Total	4,400	0	4,400

11. Disbursement Plan

Implementing Agency	Disbursement Plan (US \$ 000)						Total
	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th	6 th	
Directorate General of Capture Fisheries	140	660	900	680	480	140	3,000
Deputy for Maritime and Natural Resources	230	485	485	0	200	0	1,400
Total	370	1,145	1,385	680	680	140	4,400

12. Project Activity Cost

Activities	Funding (US \$ 000)		
	Grant	Local	Total
a. Support and study for the sustainable implementation of Eco Fishing Ports	1,700	0	1,700
b. Implementing energy saving and climate mitigating actions (including ocean energy studies)	1,400	0	1,400
c. Institutional capacity building for port management and technical activities	1,300	0	1,300
Total	4,400	0	4,400

1. **Project Title** : **Ocean For Prosperity - Infrastructure in Coral Reef Areas**
 2. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries
 3. **Implementing Agency** : a. Directorate General of Marine Spatial Management, Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries
b. Directorate General of Capture Fisheries, Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries
c. Deputy for Maritime and Natural Resources, Ministry of National Development Planning
 4. **Duration** : 60 months
 5. **Location** : South Sulawesi, West Nusa Tenggara, East Nusa Tenggara, Central Sulawesi, South East Sulawesi, Gorontalo, Maluku, North Maluku, West Papua, and Papua Province
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6. Background and Justification

The government's commitment to maintain and preserve coral reef ecosystems realized through the establishment of conservation areas. This commitment is a priority and the 2020-2024 National Development Agenda, as well as part of Indonesia's global contribution to multilateral cooperation. Through the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) Aichi Target 11 and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Goal 14, it was agreed to establish 10% of marine areas as protected areas or other forms of spatially based effective management.

Currently, coral reef protection through conservation areas reaches approximately 40% of the total coral reefs in Indonesia. The success of these protection efforts depends on the effectiveness of the management of conservation areas. In this case the socioeconomic aspect has a very large influence.

In 2021, the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries evaluated the effectiveness of conservation area management (EVIKA) on 61 conservation areas consisting of 10 National Conservation Areas and 51 Regional Conservation Areas. Based on this assessment, 39% (24 areas) are managed optimally and 61% (37 areas) are managed at a minimum. Optimally managed means that management functions have been running adaptively and management functions have been achieved. While the minimum managed process of design and design of the area has been carried out and the management process has been carried out, efforts are still needed to achieve management goals.

The challenges of managing coral reef ecosystems and conservation areas as well as protection efforts to support environmental, social and economic sustainability in coastal areas are faced with the reality of inadequate data, lack of human resources capacity, inadequate institutions and there are no sustainable funding models that can support operationalization yet.

One of the breakthroughs needed today is in terms of sustainable funding for the fisheries and marine sectors. The current level of funding from the government as well as philanthropic contributions provided through NGOs, account for only about 20 percent of the funds needed to adequately fund the sector. Recently, the government launched a funding instrument called SDG Bond. Of the total funds raised, which is 500 million euros, most of it is intended for the construction of hard infrastructure and there is still very little and there is not even an allocation of funding for conservation activities and sustainable fisheries. This is both a challenge and an opportunity in the form of a breakthrough in the field of sustainable development specifically in the marine and fisheries sector.

Sustainable blue finance is an alternative funding mechanism that will create sustainable economic growth by balancing the economic, social, governance and environmental aspect in the marine and fisheries sector. Blue finance in this project is defined to increase fund and investment in order to restore and preserve that ocean and coral reefs. This mechanism will also help local coastal communities to have better welfare.

7. Scope of Work

Ocean For Prosperity - Infrastructure in Coral Reef Areas will be implemented through:

- a. Institutional Strengthening and Infrastructure for Coral Reefs and MPAs Management
 - 1) Infrastructure and Capacity Building for MPAs Management
 - 2) Infrastructure and Capacity for Coral Reef Fisheries Management
- b. Sustainable Economic Development in and around MPAs
 - 1) Infrastructure for Sustainable Economic Development in and around Marine Protected Areas
- c. Sustainable Business Development and Financial Access in and around MPAs Sustainable Financing for Coral Reef Conservation and Livelihoods

- 1) Strengthening the Enabling Environment and Policy Framework to Leverage Blue Finance
- 2) Development of at least one Pilot Financing Instrument for MPAs and Coastal Livelihoods
- d. Project Management and Capacity Building
 - 1) Project Management (Coordination, Monitoring, Evaluation, Information and Knowledge Management)
 - 2) Capacity Building

8. Priority

- a. Strengthening economic resilience for quality growth
- b. Building the environment, increasing disaster resilience and climate change

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
 - 1) Trained personnel and government officers for MPA and fisheries management
 - 2) Trained local coastal communities for economic development
 - 3) The establishment of Blue Finance advisory committee and establish MRV framework development including development of long-term investment strategy for blue finance mechanism
 - 4) Trained personnel and teams for the implementation of INSAN-TERANG LAUTRA project management

b. Outcome

The increasing condition of coral reef ecosystems, the effectiveness of conservation area management, fisheries management and the increasing of coastal livelihoods

10. Indicative Funding Source

Indicative Source	Funding (US \$ 000)		
	Grant	Local	Total
Problue, Canada Government, and some potential donors through World Bank	26,000	0	26,000
Total	26,000	0	26,000

11. Disbursement Plan

Implementing Agency	Disbursement Plan (US \$ 000)					Total
	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th	
Directorate General of Marine Spatial Management	1,700	5,100	5,100	3,400	1,700	17,000
Directorate General of Capture Fisheries	400	1,200	1,200	800	400	4,000
Deputy for Maritime and Natural Resources	500	1,500	1,500	1,000	500	5,000
Total	2,600	7,800	7,800	5,200	2,600	26,000

12. Project Activity Cost

Activities	Funding (US \$ 000)		
	Grant	Local	Total
a. Institutional strengthening and infrastructure for coral reefs and MPAs management	7,000	0	7,000
b. Sustainable economic development in and around MPAs	9,000	0	9,000
c. Sustainable financing for coral reef conservation and livelihoods	5,000	0	5,000
d. Project management and capacity building	5,000	0	5,000
Total	26,000	0	26,000

1. **Project Title** : **Towards Sustainable and Conversion-Free Aquaculture in Indonesia Seas Large Marine Ecosystem**
 2. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries
 3. **Implementing Agency** : a. Directorate General of Aqua Culture, Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries
b. Deputy for Maritime and Natural Resources, Ministry of National Development Planning
 4. **Duration** : 60 months
 5. **Location** : Lampung, Central Java, East Java, South Sulawesi, and Aceh Province
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6. Background and Justification

Shrimp is one of the popular seafood commodities and has the largest volume produced globally. About 90% of global shrimp production is cultures in Asia. To increase Indonesia's competitiveness in the global shrimp market, the Asian Development Bank (ADB) program provide a \$93 million loan to the Indonesian government through IISA (Infrastructure of Shrimp Aquaculture) Project to improve and reorganize shrimp farming.

Further, a comprehensive national strategy is needed by outlining upstream-downstream aspects ranging from production inputs (land, feed, seeds, brood stock) to marketing strategies in order to be accepted by the global market.

However, shrimp aquaculture also has environmental and social impacts, especially due to excessive feeding caused by a lack of understanding in feeding management both in terms of calculation and transparency of the amount of feed given in the feed supply chain. Resources are needed to reduce the impact of shrimp farming feed chain on marine organism, to support ecosystem improvement.

The objective of the Towards Sustainable and Conversion-Free Aquaculture in Indonesia's Large Marine Ecosystems is to improve traceability and accountability of aquaculture products and shrimp feed.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Preparation and implementation of the grand strategy for the development of sustainable national shrimp culture

- b. Development of a traceability management/accountability management system for shrimp and shrimp feed
- c. Adoption of market specification for national shrimp product
- d. Knowledge management and project management

8. Priority

Strengthening economic resilience for quality growth

9. Output and Outcome

a. Output

The expected outputs in this project grant activity are:

- 1) Grand strategy for sustainability shrimp aquaculture development which includes national action plan for sustainable shrimp culture, shrimp commodity marketing and business plan
- 2) Training and meetings for government and the private sector (feed and processing) on accessing international market
- 3) System requirements for feed to shrimp tracking co- created by government and industry
- 4) Inventory and identification of alternative feed raw materials to reduce dependence on fish catch and imported raw materials
- 5) Five pilot of certified and environmentally friendly independent feed production and implementation of traceability systems for shrimp and shrimp feed
- 6) Compliance with seafood task Force (STF) requirements for national shrimp product which includes feed/shrimp tracking program, traceability system, and supply chain renovation
- 7) Business matching with potential buyer through five buyers visit to improved sites
- 8) Participation in regional meetings
- 9) Disseminated knowledge management and communication products including lesson learned on aquaculture policy and strategic directions for Indonesia

b. Outcome

The expected outcome in this project is a grand strategy for sustainable shrimp aquaculture development and feed management system developed and implemented to support national shrimp production and export.

10. Indicative Funding Source

Indicative Source	Funding (US \$ 000)		
	Grant	Local	Total
GEF trough ADB	3,013	0	3,013
Total	3,013	0	3,013

11. Disbursement Plan

Implementing Agency	Disbursement Plan (US \$ 000)					Total
	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th	
Directorate General of Aqua Culture	135	420	502	273	70	1,400
Deputy for Maritime and Natural Resources	70	479	660	324	80	1,613
Total	205	899	1,162	597	150	3,013

12. Project Activity Cost

Activities	Funding (US \$ 000)		
	Grant	Local	Total
a. Grand strategy for sustainable shrimp aquaculture development	500	0	500
b. Shrimp feed traceability improvement	1,900	0	1,900
c. Engagement with seafood task force	250	0	250
d. Knowledge participation in international meeting	237	0	237
e. Project management	126	0	126
Total	3,013	0	3,013

**Ministry of Finance/
*Kementerian Keuangan***

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|-------------------------------|--|
| 1. Project Title | : National Health Insurance (JKN) Reforms and Results Program |
| 2. Executing Agency | : Ministry of Finance |
| 3. Implementing Agency | : Ministry of Finance |
| 4. Duration | : 24 months |
| 5. Location | : Nationwide |
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6. Background and Justification

Between 2014 and 2019, coverage, household financial protection, and utilization of health care services rose dramatically. In five years, coverage rose from 52 to 83 percent of the population (223 million people) and out-of-pocket expenditures as a share of the total health financing decreased from 53 to 35 percent. This was accompanied by dramatic increases in outpatient utilization at first level healthcare facilities (fasilitas kesehatan tingkat pertama or FKTP) and advance level referral health facilities/hospitals (fasilitas Kesehatan rujukan tingkat lanjutan or FKRTL).

7. Scope of Work

- a. Strengthening the capacity of the Program Secretariat to provide technical support to stakeholder agencies for the implementation of the Program
- b. Providing support for the coordination of JKN stakeholders, including through regular communications and convening of a technical working group comprised of all relevant representatives
- c. Strengthening the Program Secretariat’s monitoring and evaluation function
- d. Providing support for generating knowledge and sharing lessons learned

8. Priority

Strengthening economic resilience for quality and equitable growth

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
 - 1) Increased capacity in the implementation of cross-ministerial coordination in the implementation of the National Health Insurance
 - 2) The implementation of the National Health Insurance (JKN) Reforms and Results Program in accordance with the agreement with the World Bank
 - 3) Report on the achievement of the Disbursement Linked Result for the National health Insurance (JKN) Reforms and Results Program

- 4) Report on the program lesson learnt and best practice
- b. Outcome
The realization of high-quality, sustainable, equitable and inclusive health insurance.

10. Indicative Funding Source

Indicative Source	Funding (US \$ 000)		
	Grant	Local	Total
World Bank	2,330	0	2,330
Total	2,330	0	2,330

11. Disbursement Plan

Disbursement Plan (US \$ 000)		Total
1 st	2 nd	
-	-	2,330

12. Project Activity Cost

Activities	Funding (US \$ 000)		
	Grant	Local	Total
a. Construction/ civil work	-	-	-
b. Studies	2,330	-	2,330
c. Others	-	-	-
Total	2,330	-	2,330

Audit Board of the Republic of Indonesia/
Badan Pemeriksa Keuangan

1. **Project Title** : **Public Financial Management Multi Donor Trust Fund Phase III: Enhancing BPK Performance Audit (PFM-MDTF III)**
 2. **Executing Agency** : The Audit Board of the Republic of Indonesia
 3. **Implementing Agency** : Secretary General, the Audit Board of the Republic of Indonesia
 4. **Duration** : 24 months
 5. **Location** : DKI Jakarta Province
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6. Background and Justification

The proposed support to the Audit Board of the Republic of Indonesia or *Badan Pemeriksa Keuangan (BPK)* for strengthening external audit will be financed by Public Finance Management Multi Donor Trust Fund (PFM MDTF). Established in 2007, currently the third phase of PFM MDTF is in operation with funding from European Union, Canada, and Switzerland. The development objective PFM MDTF Phase III is to support the government in improving the quality of revenue and expenditure policy and management at central and subnational level by enhancing their performance orientation including through digital technology in a gender responsive manner. There are five components under current PFM MDTF Phase III: (i) revenue policy and administration; (ii) expenditures policy and management; (iii) subnational public resources management; (iv) digital technology foundation and platforms; and (v) support government’s program on gender equality.

A new component to enhance BPK capacity to implement international standards as foreseen in the strategic plan of ASEANSAI (2012-2025), consistent with development objective of PFM MDTF Phase III on improving the quality of expenditure by improving its performance orientation, enhancing performance orientation including through digital technology in a gender responsive manner, as well as fulfilling BPK’s roles towards the successful achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Besides, the performance audit will contribute to enhancing performance orientation of expenditure management. The performance audit could provide recommendation to the government on how to improve the design and implementation of performance base-budgeting and on how the government could execute the budget in a more efficient, effective, and economic manner.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Performance audit manual
- b. Study of HR policy for performance auditor
- c. Simplify and faster access to PA information system, including PA management and follow up monitoring system
- d. Improving the quality of data and information to support the provision of appropriate recommendations in the implementation of performance audits
- e. Number of PA training program/ certificate
- f. Number of training program for manual development
- g. Number of certified auditors through development SCFA application system
- h. Establishment of simulation laboratory for performance audit
- i. Number of workshop/ focus group discussion to support audit on SDGs
- j. Number of workshop/ focus group discussion to support audit on gender equality issues
- k. Number of media content on BPK's role in SDGs and/ or SDGs audits
- l. Number of media content on BPK's role in gender equality and/ or audits on gender equality
- m. Publication of review of VNR report
- n. Special edition of TAKEN journal on SDGs and gender equality issues
- o. BPK cooperation activities with regional and international partner
- p. Number of training activities related to implementation of International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAIs)
- q. Audited project financial statement

8. Priority

- a. Public sector auditing
- b. Gender equality and achievement of the SDGs

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
 - 1) Improvement the quality of performance audit according to ISSAI standards
 - 2) Improvement the quality of performance audit manual
 - 3) Strengthening the audit management system and improving the quality of audit data

- 4) Improvement the competence of performance auditors
- 5) Implementation of performance audit piloting on performance-based budgeting and performance reports at the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of National Development Planning
- 6) Increasing BPK’s cooperation with regional and international partners and strengthening BPK’s active role in the ASEANSAI agenda
- 7) Implementation of performance audit piloting on SDGs and gender equality

b. Outcome

The proposed development objective will to provide support to enhance the capacity of BPK to conduct performance audits, in accordance with ISSAIs through strengthening BPK’s IT systems and enhancing institutional capacity of BPK to deliver performance audit.

The above proposed development objective will be measured through the increase in the following indicators

- 1) The implementation of audit strategy
- 2) Percentage of follow up audit recommendation
- 3) The applicability of audit and non-audit methodologies
- 4) The fulfilment of application in relation to integrated business process
- 5) Big data analytics utilization rate
- 6) Percentage of graduates whose performance increased
- 7) The quality of MoU between BPK and stakeholders
- 8) The quality of the facilitation of internalization/ externalization BPK’s role towards stakeholders

10. Indicative Funding Source

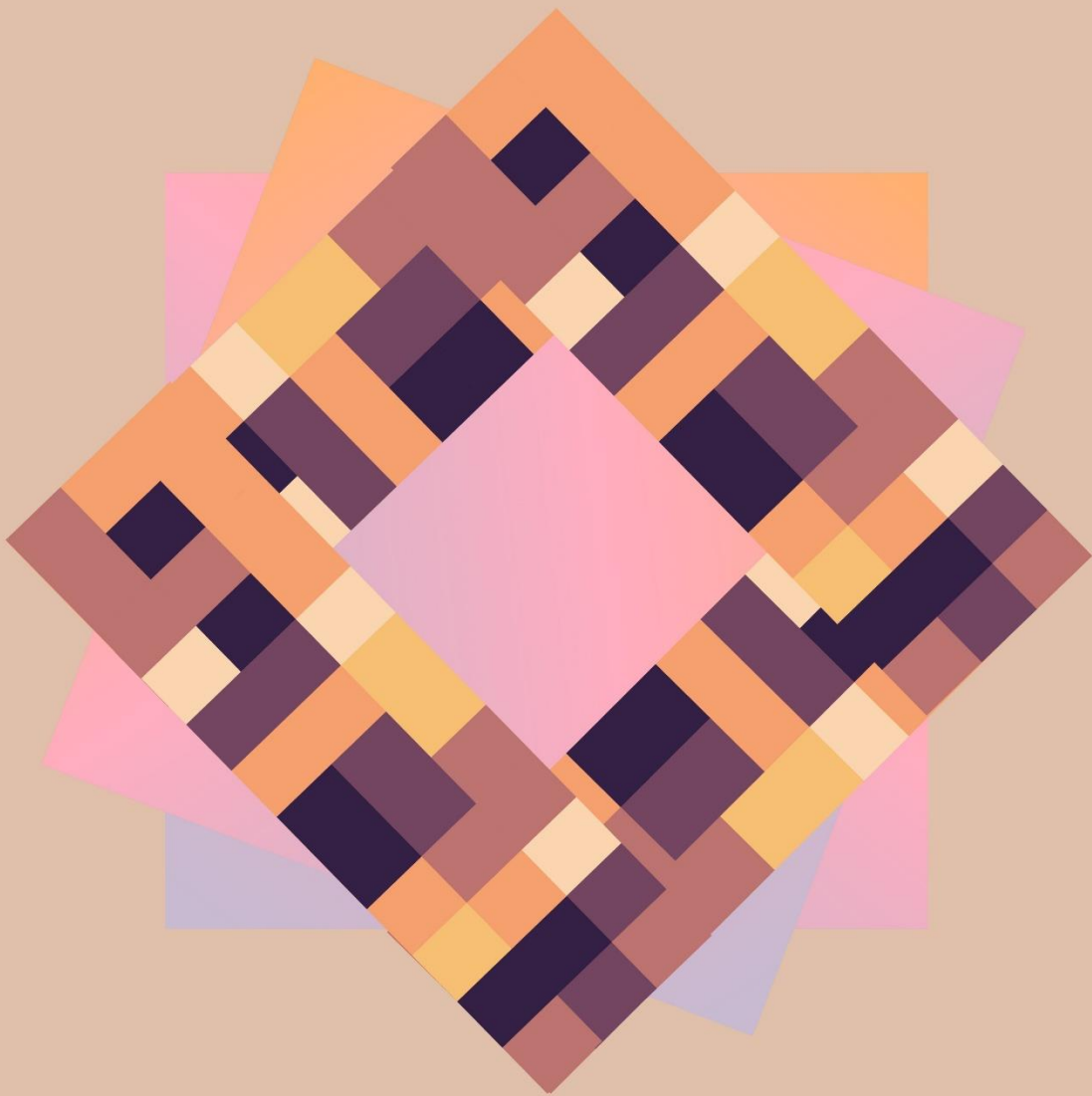
Indicative Source	Funding (US \$ 000)		
	Grant	Local	Total
European Union, Switzerland, and Canada through World Bank	2,000.0	0	2,000.0
Total	2,000.0	0	2,000.0

11. Disbursement Plan

Disbursement Plan (US \$ 000)		Total
1 st	2 ^{sd}	
566.24	1,433.76	2,000.0

12. Project Activity Cost

Activities	Funding (US \$ 000)		
	Grant	Local	Total
a. Construction/civil work	0	0	0
b. Studies	856.33	0	856.33
c. Trainings	1,064.27	0	1,064.27
d. Goods	4.14	0	4.14
e. Others	75.26	0	75.26
Total	2,000.0	0	2,000.0



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